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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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FIRST OF HAWAII

The National Bank Enterprise
in Tangible Form.

RETURN OF COL. MACFARLANE

Outlook in Congress—Citizenship.
Backing of Bank—Schignans in
the Syndicate.

The steamer Coptic brought news
last night that the charter for the First
National Bank of Honolulu, would
undoubtedly be granted to Perry S.
Heath and associates, by the Comptroller
of the Currency, directly after
Congress convenes.

Col. G. W. Macfarlane returned by
the Coptic, and James Campbell, the
millionaire capitalist, will arrive by
the Moana.

A representative of this paper had
an interview with Col. Macfarlane
shortly after he landed from the
steamer, and in answer to queries
about the new bank, the Colonel stat-
ed that important meetings, at which the
Seligmans, of New York, and
Perry S. Heath were represented, had
been held in San Francisco, and a final
agreement reached by the charter
members for perfecting the organiza-
tion of the First National Bank.

He stated that the formation of the
bank would take place within sixty
days after Hawaii is admitted as a ter-
ritory of the United States, during
which time the subscription list must
be closed and allotment made to sub-
scribers, and organization certificates
filled with the Comptroller of the Cur-
rency.

The National Bank law requires that
not less than three-fourths of the
directors of the bank shall be American
citizens, and have resided at least
twelve months previous to organiza-
tion in the territory in which the bank
is located. This condition brought up
at one of the meetings an interesting
question, as to the status of Hawaiians
(both native and foreign) on
matter of citizenship, and Col. Mac-
farlane decided to telegraph to Mr.
Heath for information on this point,
and as to whether the charter could
be immediately or before Congress
convened, and the following interesting
reply, which seems to establish the
American citizenship of natives, was
received by the syndicate:

Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.

"Comptroller will not issue charter
now, holding it might be assailable,
and that Congress will give full author-
ity, within few days after it con-
venes, which makes but little delay
anyway. Cullom and Hitt will intro-
duce duplicate territorial bill day
Congress convenes, asking for imme-
diate action, makes Hawaii, same as
other territories, in every respect,
including citizenship for natives."

This telegram was supplemented the
day before the steamer sailed with
correspondence from Mr. Heath, which
deals more fully with details and gives
information respecting the lines on
which the bank is to be organized.

Asked as to the cause of delay in
issuing the charter, Col. Macfarlane
immediately produced from his papers
a letter received by him from Mr.
Heath, the head of the post office
department at Washington, and gave the
following extract as his answer:

"The Comptroller of the Currency
would have consented to issue a cer-
tificate for a charter, or possibly a chart-
er itself, some weeks since had it been
shown to him that there was some
necessity for it, or some special ad-
vantage to be gained in the establish-
ment at that time to the Government
or the incorporators.

"He contended, however, that inasmuch
as there was grave doubt whether
no specific authority existed for
the establishment of a First National
Bank in Hawaii, unnecessary risk
would be taken by the incorporators,
as the solidity of the chartered bank
might at some future time be attacked in
a suit of great importance. Senator
Cullom and Representative Hitt intend
to introduce in duplicate, immediately
when Congress convenes, a bill extending
territorial laws over the Hawaiian
Islands. Senator Cullom tells me in-
dividually he hopes to have the bill in
both Houses on the day Congress con-
venes, and that it is the purpose to
give it precedence over other legisla-
tion. It looks now as though there
would be specific authority, before the
holiday adjournment of Congress.

"I have thought (and so have the
Comptroller, and the officers of the Depart-
ment of Justice) that inasmuch as but
a few weeks could elapse or be lost
before the question of legality or issue-
ment of charter would be fairly deter-
mined, it would be better not to press
the issuance of charter at this time,
but wait."

"A telegram will come to Mr. Camp-
bell and myself by first steamer leaving
San Francisco, Victoria or Seattle
after Congress acts in the matter,"
said Col. Macfarlane, "and as soon as
this is received the blanks given us by
the Comptroller of the Currency, will
be filled out and forwarded to Wash-
ington. It will take about thirty days
after this to fully organize and appoint
directors, officers, etc. Of the seven

directors five will be appointed from
Honolulu subscribers and the other
two will be selected from New York
and San Francisco. At the Honolulu
end, Mr. Campbell will be the largest
individual subscriber, he having the
option of \$100,000. Another \$150,000
of stock will be divided among a few
firms here, and \$50,000 will be given to
the public, to small investors. This
latter is done to popularize the bank,
and to give the working people a
chance to invest their little savings.

"U. S. National gold notes will be is-
sued by the bank, and these will be
taken as gold in any part of the United
States. They will be taken by the Gov-
ernment in payment of taxes and all
duties of every kind, except customs
duties. The denominations will be \$1,
\$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100."

Col. Macfarlane states that the San
Francisco people expect to see these
bank shares at 20 to 25 per cent
premium within six months. He de-
nied that there was any intention of
working in opposition to the other
banks here, but said, on the contrary,
they would work in concert, and he
felt there was no need for at least a
couple more of good commercial banks,
and that Honolulu needed more bank-
ing facilities, for the volume of busi-
ness she was doing.

A TRAM TROLLEY.

Present Street Railway Concern
to Make a Bold Stroke.

The town is to see some
electric power used on a street
railway before the Honolulu
Rapid Transit Company installs
its plant. The present Tram
company will furnish the exhi-
bition and establish quite a test
service.

A few months ago the Hawaiian
Tramway Company applied to the Government
for a privilege of never serving on
from the gate and long, ex-
cept mule to the modern mule
of the use of current for a year
Franklin said. There was a reference
to the Supreme Court on statement
of fact or presentation
of the statutes.

The outcome of treatment
with the tribunals of law
through the chamber did not
please or satisfy the Hawaiian
Tramway company.

A bold stroke is now in the
Tram's hand. They have
ordered from abroad and expect
very soon two cars fitted
for equipment for electric power
and the small plant necessary
for the trial that is to be
made. Major Paine is silent,
but the facts are out.

It is learned that a short time
ago the Hawaiian Tramway
Company made overtures to the
Hawaiian Electric Light Works
for the purchase of power for
this experiment. The local elec-
trical people declined to enter
into any contract or agree-
ment.

JUDGE FOSTER.

Island Kauai Passes Away at
San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 28.—
Ex-Judge William Foster, who was a
well-known Hawaiian jurist under the
Monarchy, died last evening at St.
Luke's Hospital. Judge Foster has been
practicing law in this city for several
years, during which time he has also
been one of the editors of the Crocker
law publications. He was about fifty
years of age. On November 14th he suf-
fered a stroke of paralysis while at
work in his office, and he never fully
recovered consciousness.

The above, though not unexpected,
will be a deep shock to the many
friends here of Judge Foster.

CHINESE PERMITS.

Form of the Identification Certificate
Under New Law.

CERTIFICATE OF IDENTIFICATION.

This is to certify that
whose photograph is hereto attached
and whose signature is written in the
margin hereof, is a Chinese merchant
engaged in buying and selling mer-
chandise at a fixed place of business,
more particularly described as follows:
.....
which business is conducted in his
name and that he does not engage in
the performance of any manual labor
except such as necessary to the con-
duct of his business as such merchant.
That the average value of his busi-
ness is

Signature.

Business address.
A similar form to the above, fill-
ing the several cases, will be required
in the case of all Chinese of exempt
classes, to-wit: merchants, teachers,
students and travelers for pleasure
and curiosities. This certificate must
be presented to the Collector of Cus-
toms for his approval. Naturalized
Chinese must present their papers to
the Collector with their photograph
attached and certify accordingly.

There was quite a movement in
Ookala stock yesterday. A deal has
been made placing the agency with
Brewer & Co. It was formerly held by
Wm. G. Irwin & Co.

SPAIN GIVES IN

Cedes All Her Colonies to the
United States.

SAYS SHE YIELDS TO FORCE

Spain to Receive \$20,000,000 of
Money for Philippines—Cuba Re-
linquished—At Paris.

PARIS, November 28.—Spain has ac-
cepted the United States offer of \$20,
000,000, and at a joint session of the
Peace Commissions this afternoon con-
sented, without condition, to relinquish
Cuba and to cede Porto Rico, Guam
and the Philippine Islands.

The document presenting this accept-
ance contained only 300 words. It opened
with a reference to the final terms
of the United States, and said that the
Spanish Commissioners, after having
taken cognizance of the terms proposed
by the Americans, replied that their
Government had tried to give as equita-
ble an answer as possible, but that they
were not prepared to commit their Gov-
ernment to the acceptance of the prin-
ciples embodied in the argument. Spain
rejects these principles, the note contin-
ues, "as she always has rejected them."

Basing her attitude upon the justice
of her cause, the note then says she
still adheres to these principles, which
she has heretofore invariably formulated.
However, the note adds, in her
desire for peace she has gone so far as
to propose certain compromises, which
the Americans have always rejected.

She has also attempted, it is further as-
serted, to submit to arbitration some
of the material particulars upon which
the two governments differed. These
proposals for arbitration, it is added,
the Americans had always rejected.

These allegations in Spain's reply as
to attempted arbitration refer to her
proposal to arbitrate the construction
of the third article of the protocol, and
also to submit the Spanish colonial
debt of Cuba and the Philippines to
arbitration. The last proposition has
been made in a written communica-
tion. Since its presentation, and in return
for such arbitration, Spain offered to
cede other territory in dispute. The
Americans refused both propositions
for arbitration.

Spain's reply today in substance con-
tinued by declaring that the United
States has offered as a kind of compen-
sation to Spain something very in-
adequate to the sacrifices the latter
country makes at this moment, and she
feels that the United States' proposal
cannot be considered just and equitable.

Spain has, however, exhausted all the
resources of diplomacy in an attempt
to justify her attitude. Seeing that an
acceptance of the proposal made to
Spain is a necessary condition to a con-
tinuance of negotiations, and seeing
that the resources of Spain are not such
as to enable her to re-enter upon war,
she is prepared, in her desire to avoid
bloodshed and form considerations of
humanity and patriotism, to submit to
the conditions of the conquering na-
tion, however harsh they may be. She
is therefore ready to accept the pro-
posals of the American Commission as
presented at the last sitting.

The reading and the translation of
the document occupied less than five
minutes. At the conclusion of the
translation the Commissioners empow-
ered Señor Ojeda, secretary of the
Spanish Commission, and Secretary
Moore of the American Commission, to
draw up articles which are to embody
the relinquishment of Cuba by Spain
and the cession of Porto Rico and the
Philippines. These articles, which may
be considered as constituting the con-
ditions of peace, will be ready for sub-
mission on Wednesday.

A great deal of interest was taken in
today's meeting. The two commissions
arrived at the foreign office in carri-
ages in the rain almost simultaneously,
and repairing to the conference room
immediately opened the only business
before them. President Rios of the
Spanish Commission has usually pre-
ceded the presentation of a communica-
tion in writing by verbally summariz-
ing it, but today he was silent and un-
usually grave. His face was deeply
lined and he clearly showed the mental
strain under which he was laboring as
he approached the final relinquishment
of Spain's colonial possessions.

WAS NOT A STRIKE

Facts in Relation to the Iron Works Affair.

A PETITION FROM NATIVES

New Pay Day Regulation-No Money on Blind Saturdays--Armistice Declared

PETITION OF EMPLOYEES.

Honolulu, H. I., Nov. 23, 1898.

To the Manager of the Honolulu Iron Works Co., Mr. C. Hedemann.

Dear Sir--Whereas, on the 15th of the present month of November we noticed your notice posted on the doors of the workshops of this establishment expressing your declination to provide us with money every other Saturday other than pay day as is customary.

Therefore, We, your laborers, here-with pray and ask your kindness and love that is to change the rule as promulgated by you, if it is possible for you to do so, and to restore the condition heretofore existing during the many years gone by, for the following reasons:

First--We are quite surprised in being shut off, because, according to your rule just promulgated on the 15th of November, 1898, and has become operative on the 21st inst., we, your laborers, fail to see in such rule your reason for so doing.

Second--This shutting off will work us, your native Hawaiian help, a hardship, for those Chinese who are supposing us with poi will not wait for their pay for two weeks.

And it is for these that we ask your kindness for the second time in this petition, as children to their parent, to again amend and modify, as it will appeal to your love, to the former usual custom.

We are, your humble and obedient servants.

(88 signatures, all natives.)

AFFAIR AT THE FOUNDRY.

The foregoing copy of a petition tells all that there is of friction between the Honolulu Iron Works Company and some of its employees. There has been no strike. There has been no demand for increase of wages. It is not likely that there will be trouble of any sort. This conclusion is drawn from conversations with men of the establishment and the management of the works. Through the influence of agitators there has been some loud talking and some very wild and utterly untrue talking. It is not at all difficult to get at the facts without prejudice or color.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon about 200 of the native Hawaiian employees of the works massed at the business office and after a short interview with James A. Kennedy, the head man in the offices, met Manager Hedemann upon his return from lunch. Mr. Hedemann the men asked an immediate reply to the petition given above. It had been intended to discuss it earlier in the week, but postponement was had on account of extra amounts of work in connection with shipping to mills on the other Islands.

Mr. Hedemann for a minute or so listened to a score or more of men talking at once, and then announced that he could not treat with the whole assemblage, but would be pleased to meet, say, three representatives of the party at 3 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock, a trio came to the office and their chairman made the statement that they had been chosen to represent all of the native Hawaiian workmen and that the workmen would abide by any agreement reached between their committee and the management. There followed at once careful and full consideration of about every sentence of the memorial. The men talked freely, without restraint, but in their argument simply emphasized the requests of their petition. They did not raise the question of wages at all.

Manager Hedemann explained to the men that in the early days of the works it was not much trouble to advance money on the "blind" Saturdays. This was when the force was small. Now more than 400 men were in the employ and it was the judgment of the company that it would be unsatisfactory and impracticable to permit the system of advances to continue. The men came in on the "off" Saturday with a rush and took the time of the whole office force and caused errors. A pay day once a fortnight should be considered ample, as hundreds of men working about town were paid only once a month and were not allowed to draw on the cashiers in the meantime. It was suggested that those Hawaiians who felt that they must use credit could get it for two weeks as well as one. The range did not discriminate at all. Hard no man who had been in the habit of calling for money on "blind" Saturdays would be disappointed hereafter.

It was finally agreed that the committee should say to the men that the enforcement of the new rule would be deferred to the new year. The month of time gained would give all opportunity to make personal arrangements desired or to secure other positions. It was pointed out to the men that the

foundry had always given the preference to Hawaiians and the men acknowledged this and admitted that they had never had reason to complain of their treatment, that Mr. Young and Mr. Davies, as well as Mr. Hedemann had always been considerate of them.

A number of the Hawaiians said last evening after leaving for the day, that some of the men were in for going out on a strike, just because there had been talk around town of it and for fear they would be considered as "afraid." Others held and still others advised that the men arrange themselves and their affairs to accommodate the fortnightly pay day.

QUESTION OF WAGES.

Some inquiries were made of both the men and the management concerning wages. The three men who formed the committee were hunted out. One received \$11, one \$9 and one \$12 a week. The lowest wages paid to an ordinary laborer are \$8 a week. During all of the past six months every man about the place has been asked to work overtime. The pay for this is liberal and the men who have been willing to lengthen the day of toil have done very well indeed for laborers. Many names on the pay rolls show that laborers have made week after week, \$16, \$18, \$20 and even more.

Some of the rumors on the street yesterday was that haole laborers were paid more than the natives. This was investigated. There are exactly two haole laborers in the employ. Both are men beyond the apprenticeship stage in the trade of mechanic. They are paid what the foreman believe they are worth. Wages in every department are fixed by the foreman. The two haoles receive less pay than a number of Hawaiians at the work.

The Chinese who trust the natives are terrors as collectors. Every Saturday dozen of pakes hang about the iron works to catch the natives with wages.

SIGSBEE'S LUCK.

Captain of the Maine Receives First Prize Money.

NEW YORK--A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says:

Captain Sigsbee, who commanded the Maine, will be the first officer of the navy to secure an allotment of prize money, on account of the war with Spain. The judge advocate-general of the navy has transmitted to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, the legal documents in the case of the British collier *Restormel*, which was captured by Captain Sigsbee when in command of the auxiliary cruiser *St. Paul* off Santiago, to which port the steamer was bound in an attempt to deliver coal to Cervera's squadron. Had the mission of the *Restormel* been successful, it is not likely that the Spanish vessels would have remained so long as they did in Santiago harbor, and probably they would have escaped before Admiral Sampson had an opportunity to establish the systematic blockade which eventually resulted in their swift destruction.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there is a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

The Difference.

"Were you out in all that rain?" asked the Hilo girl.

"No," said the young woman visiting from Boston, "I was merely in the portion of the rain that descended in my immediate vicinity."

Done So Quietly.

By Doan's Backache Kidney Pills

It comes like a ray of sunshine
Makes the old folks happy
And the young folks joyful

Takes the load off the back.

It's done so quietly.

No fuss about it

What is it?

Why, Doan's Kidney Pills

The little kidney wonder-worker

What will they do?

Read Mrs. Margaret Moses, of 1602

Washburn street, Hyde Park, Scranton, Pa. U. S. A. says: "For a number

of years off and on I have had marked

symptoms of kidney trouble. My

symptoms were a dull, aching pain

and weakness in the small of my back,

stooping or the least exertion increased

the pain and at times I have been

so bad that I was unable to work and

had to have the services of the doctor.

There was a kidney weakness which

was aching and distressing part espe-

cially at night. I saw Doan's Backache

Kidney Pills a liver salve and they were

recommended to me by Mrs. Jenkins,

of 142 S. Filmore avenue. I purchased

a box and took them with so much

benefit that I got more. I can honestly

recommend Doan's Backache Kidney

Pills to any person suffering from Kid-

ney trouble. I shall be glad to give

the details of my case to anyone who

will call on me."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are

for sale by all dealers. Price 10 cents.

Mail by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Hon-

olulu, general agents, on receipt of

price.

Look for the word BACKACHE in

the name of the pills.

SOME ART WORK

Final Glimpses at Certain Kilometre Pictures.

WORK OF FRED. YATES

Mrs. Kinney, a New Contributor
China Painting and Black and
White Sketches.

(Written for the Advertiser.)

In taking last glimpses at the Art League exhibit before it closes there are individual artists and pictures which must not go without mention. It was unfortunate that four small canvases of Fred Yates were received from Japan just in time to place upon the wall. Not sent for that purpose, but gladly welcomed, as Mr. Yates is an honorary member. They are suitably enclosed in unique dark wood frames, and are clustered upon the southern wall. If one is looking for bright, catchy looking pictures, they would be passed by. If one is looking for a strong and individual technique, and a knowledge of values and tone quality, they will be studied, quite apart from the local interest which they possess. Mr. Yates' handling of landscape is quite different from that of his portrait work, and has to grow upon acquaintance; but it has the quality of not looking as if it had just come out of a bandbox and needed time and light to subdue and mellow it. In no sense is it a mass of disconnected bits of color drawn into a few inches of space and left to adapt themselves to one another. Rather there is a complete relationship and the color scheme pursued by this artist places a hue here and tone there because they belong there as a part of a complement to all the rest. Not understood at a first glance. I think this assertion will bear the investigation which gives proof. Of the four canvases in question Mr. Laws kindly loaned two, and the other two, if not taken before the close of the exhibition, will continue on sale.

A new contributor this season is Mrs. S. Kinney, who has returned to the Islands after long absence abroad, and is engaged in teaching language in the High School, succeeding the good work of Miss Boegli. Her two most noticeable and enjoyable pieces are Nos. 18, "Fishermen in the Sound Denmark," and 25, "In the Cove, Denmark." They are water colors, and both in richness of color and execution surpass all her other framed work. But Mrs. Kinney is by no means confined to the one medium, but is represented in the present exhibition beside oil colors, pen and ink, crayon and china painting. No. 67 is a dear little bit in pen and ink, and the china is especially to be considered as representing the simplicity which is encouraged abroad in decorative design.

In the same cabinet is also to be found the delicately beautiful china of Miss Clarise Towne. This young lady is now no stranger in our midst, and her work is most welcome. It is pleasant to think also that others are making progress in the art under her instruction.

Near by, in the same stage alcove, is the china exhibit of Miss Hoffman, the newly arrived teacher of art at Oahu College. There has seldom been seen in Honolulu richer work of its kind, and Oahu College and the Art League are both to be congratulated upon the advent of the artist.

It is to be hoped that Mrs. McCandless will continue to contribute as excellent work as her large rose bowl.

It is good to see that Mr. Mist has been busy once more with his pen, and in the same line is some very good work by a sojourner here, Miss Helen Jordan. Do not fail to see her China, No. 75, and then you will surely want to see the rest.

Miss Laughlin contributes two rich flower pieces, and the favorite subjects of Mrs. Kelley are enjoyed as much as ever.

The work of Mr. Dodge covers a little broader range of execution than usual, and it is not to be regretted that the appearance of breadth seems to be gaining. One of the most noticeable of his combines a view of the Central Union spire and the barracks, and is aptly named "Church and State."

Mrs. E. A. Jones is to be congratulated on her firm, clear technique, which is full of delightful possibilities.

A picture of Marigolds by Mrs. Alfred Willis is alive with rich color, and quite near to it is found hanging a carefully executed study of a dog by Mrs. Rothwell.

The work of Mr. Walter Pinkham deserves more than passing comment, and we hope the future will see his numbers multiplied.

Two pieces by Y Chung are very interesting.

Mr. Davey and Mrs. Weedon are represented by one each, as well as Mrs. Decoto, in a beach scene in Lahaina.

Ernest Parker makes his first appearance, and we shall look for him again.

Two striking views by Mr. Frank McCormac are an evidence of what effect our tropical brilliancy has upon one who has a keen eye for color, and I think they will set many a one to watching nature to catch these realistic effects for themselves.

The visitors' book shows a large audience yesterday, and if the number

corresponds, the members of the League may feel that their efforts to afford a pleasing exhibition have been well appreciated.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Penson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are PATENT
Dr. Frank's Backache Kidney
Pills. Manufactured by the
Manufacturers of the famous
"Backache Kidney" Pill.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are PATENT
Dr. Frank's Backache Kidney
Pills. Manufactured by the
Manufacturers of the famous
"Backache Kidney" Pill.

JUST RECEIVED

Per Bark ALBERT

STRONG

Young : Mules.

EXTRA LARGE.

Just what is required for Plantation Work.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

DETROIT

JEWEL

STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves: In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72--with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;

1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

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2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

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2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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Blood Mixture

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....DECEMBER 6, 1898.

REMARKABLE VOYAGES.

The tales of the survivors of the ship W. H. Starbuck recently burned at sea, 1500 miles from this place, and of the ship Norval burned 2000 miles from here in 1882, are more wonderful than romances of the sea. It is indeed a pity that there is no historian of the minute details of these remarkable voyages. The facts regarding the effect of a limited diet, would be of extreme scientific value.

The writer, at the time of the arrival of the crew of the Norval, occupied an official position here, and at once put the captain of the vessel under cross-examination, as to the details of the voyage. A report of the examination was sent to Professor Youmans of the Popular Science Monthly, but it was mislaid by the professor, and could not be duplicated.

A calculation was made at the time, that each man consumed only five ounces of food per day. The weight of the food consumed, per day, by an average man in good health, is about fifty ounces. The army ration is over sixty ounces. When the boat crews of the Norval reached the steamer Like-like, after twenty-one days of sailing, and upon this scanty diet, they were asked if they did not wish food at once. They replied that they were in no hurry for it, but did wish for water. On arrival the next day in this port, all of the men appeared to be in excellent condition. The exercise taken during the voyage consisted in rubbing each other down, after taking a salt water bath.

Owing to the steadiness of the trade winds, the boats of the Starbuck made 1500 miles in twenty days. The boats of the Norval made 2000 miles in twenty-one days.

There is a singular coincidence in the incidents of the two voyages. Out of the four boats that left the Norval, one, commanded by the mate, disappeared, and never was heard from. Another of the boats was swamped, and the crew transferred. In the case of the Starbuck, three boats left the ship. One, commanded by the second mate, disappeared, and will probably never be heard from. Another boat was swamped, and the crew transferred to the only remaining boat.

One important fact is developed by the voyage of the Starbuck's crew. Canned vegetables were on board. These contain over eighty per cent. of water. The crew of the schooner that lately drifted from Tahiti to these Islands, were without water for sixty days. The canned vegetables furnished to a large extent the water needed.

It is a pity that the Historical Society is not organized, so as to obtain and preserve the minute details of these perilous voyages in boats. Newspapers, as a rule, cannot afford to spend the time necessary to secure long and circumstantial statements of facts, which have a real scientific value.

The captain and crew of the schooner that drifted upon the coast of Hawaii, about five months ago, were in this port for three weeks. They possessed the most valuable data, which threw much light upon the way these Islands were populated through drifting voyages. No attempt was made by the Historical Society to secure this most valuable data. An attache of the Advertiser secured it, and will in due time prepare a valuable paper on the subject. If he had not done so, a hundred years from the present time, some one would read a paper before a Historical Society, full of guess work about this drifting voyage.

ARE WARS TO END?

Nicholas Tesla announces that he is now perfecting the invention of an apparatus which will readily annihilate armies on the battlefield. His purpose is not to keep the process a secret, but to give every nation the fullest information about it, so that every nation that goes to war will be most unconsciously wiped out. He claims that with this new process, a weak nation, or a small army, will be on an equal footing with a strong nation and a great army. One thousand men, with the machine in good working order, will be able, he claims, to meet and annihilate an opposing army of 100,000 men.

Tesla has undertaken a most difficult contract. He is not the first man who has spent time and thought in seeking ways for preventing the waste of life, and property, in wars. But the love of mutual slaughter, arising from the noble instinct of national pride, has prevented the nations from encouraging such inventions.

Just before the Spanish war, that fervent jingo, Senator Foraker, in one of his speeches or articles, declared that war ennobled mankind, and that it aroused true patriotism.

It is for Tesla or other weak-minded philanthropists to introduce any devices which might suppress these elevating, though bloody schemes of moral and patriotic education. If wars do improve national character, there is no reason why in the fall of each year, the nations should not engage in battles, before Christmas, just as the college boys make their football fights every year. To the mothers and wives of the young men slaughtered, in order to make the patriotic bosom glow with pride, Senator Foraker will offer the consolation that "they are perfecting themselves for eternal happiness," just as the women of India, when they throw their babies into the Ganges, are told that it means "perfect bliss hereafter."

From this point of view, the success of Tesla's invention will be a world-wide calamity. It would aid meditations on the subject if the boys in blue now in Manila, who declare that "some other fellows must take a hand in holding Manila," would give their views on the way of developing natural character.

THAT LETTER.

The Bulletin charges the Advertiser with the publication of a letter from Mr. McStockier marked personal. It says: "On the left corner of that letter was written in ink the word 'personal.' The letter may be inspected by any person who will call at this office. The word personal does not appear anywhere on the face of it. The word personal on the envelope was not noticed by the opener of the letter, as the envelope was destroyed at once, but as the messenger who delivered it states that it was there, this statement is accepted as true.

There was nothing of a private nature in the letter. It was not discreditable to its author.

If Mr. McStockier had addressed a letter to the editor of this paper, which contained the good words: "Peace on earth and good will to man," and had marked it "personal," it should be so treated. But if inadvertently made public, the sender of it would in no wise be open to censure, although thousands of people object to the preaching of the obsolete doctrine of peace and good will. Mr. McStockier is unfortunately, so far as his assumed defender is concerned, in the position of a man charged in the police court with theft. "Who appears for you?" inquired the judge. "I do," said a bandy-legged cross-eyed lawyer, giving the judge a whiff of his breath. "Prisoner," said the judge, "you had better manage your own case."

There are many ways of looking at things. He is an ignorant bigot who claims infallibility or exclusive knowledge. We discuss every proposition or opinion with the unwritten understanding, that we all grope in the dark, and are liable to err. What in one sense may appear to be an error in idea or method, in another sense is truth or partial truth. We look at patriotism in one sense; Mr. McStockier looks at it in another. He may be all right and we be all wrong. Mr. McStockier is honest and sincere enough to advance propositions which many approve of. We do not agree with him, as thousands of others do not agree with him. But we shall not say that he is "a man without a country," because we do not agree with him.

We work out our religious and political salvation in different ways, and shall always quarrel over the "best way" of doing it.

There is a sect, containing many thousands of prosperous, honest, and deeply religious farmers in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, and elsewhere, known as "Dunkers." In moments of revival, they often imagine in their camp meetings, that Satan is in the vicinity. They abandon the meeting and chase him into the woods, and climb the trees in pursuit of him, and throw stones at the imaginary Evil One. They claim to be better men for it. Shall we declare that they are absolutely wrong? We may think so, and state that we believe that they are in error, but we do it, with the unwritten understanding that they may be right after all.

It was believed, only a few years ago, that the sure way to stir up the patriotism of American youth, was to describe a battlefield with its unutterable horrors, and American troopers charging with cavalry over the bodies of the wounded and dying and planting the flag on the ramparts. In these later days, there is a disposition to stir up patriotism by simple appeals to justice and reason. It is only a disposition, but it is growing, without the aid of fire fights.

Mr. McStockier's letter on my country right or wrong, published in this paper on Tuesday morning last, was addressed on the envelope to the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser, and, it is incomprehensible that at this late date the claim should be advanced that the communication was "personal." He lost the language, when referring to the poor fellows who had died in the military hospital, that "all that was not so damned and we cannot think that Mr. McStockier authorizes such a statement in the evening paper." Mr. McStockier well knows, as do the friends from whom he should be spared that this paper is not in the habit of words, he distinctly branded himself as unfit to hold the holy office that

EXPATRIATION.

The Advertiser stated last week that those Americans who had taken the oath of allegiance to the Hawaiian Republic, ceased to be American citizens. This statement was denied by the organ of the only candidate for a governorship that has not yet been created, and it went further and courteously pronounced the statement of the Advertiser to be a lie.

As the question is in some respects an important one, we present very briefly the law on the subject, as laid down in the States, by the government and the courts.

The American and English Encyclopaedia of Law, Vol. 7, p. 488 says:

Regarding expatriation: "Where a citizen of the United States entered into the service of a foreign power, and took an oath of allegiance to said power, it was held that he had expatriated himself."

Stoughton vs. Taylor, 2 Paine, (U.S.), 666.

"A person who has divested himself of his American citizenship becomes an alien, and loses all his former rights. In order to recover them, he must be again naturalized, according to the laws in force."

Attorney-General George H. Williams in 14 Vol. Opinions of the Attorney-General, p. 297, (1893), says that if an American citizen going abroad, expresses a "willingness to submit to or adopt the obligations of the country in which the person resides, such as accepting public employment, engaging in military service, may be treated by this government as expatriation, without actual naturalization."

We are quoting the precise language given in these opinions.

Attorney-General J. S. Black in 14 Attorney-General Opinions, p. 360, in an extended review of this point holds that if a citizen leaves the land of his birth, and is naturalized in a foreign country, and after that returns to the land of his birth, he still remains a citizen of the country to which he has sworn allegiance. The opinion of Secretary of State Gresham given in answer to an American who had sworn allegiance to the Hawaiian Republic, simply followed the uniform rulings of his predecessors in office. Nor can there be found in the courts or among these opinions upon which the Executive acts, any contrary opinion.

Before the only candidate and his organ undertake to declare the law on the subject, let them look into at least one law book on the subject. Perhaps if they had it, they could not understand it. In view of the exact quotations we have made, it is rather Digger Indian intelligence to state that the Advertiser's opinion on the subject was based upon the authority of American "officials whose acts towards Americans in Hawaii have been doubly repudiated by the people."

"Your honor," says the lawyer to the mountaineer Justice of the Peace, "have you read the decision of the Supreme Court on this point?" "No, I hasn't, and I hasn't goin' to neither. They can't make no law of this here court."

The candidate and the organ don't propose to be hampered by any trivial opinions of the United States Government officers.

HOBSON'S FAILURE.

Lieutenant Hobson proves to be rather a foolish young man. He covered himself with glory in the sinking of the Merrimac in the Santiago channel. It was an act which required chiefly dexterity and audacity. When he undertook to raise the Spanish vessels Cion and Vizcaya, he rather lost his head. There were wrecking engineers who were abounding in brains and experience, but he refused to consult them. He wished to keep the glory of a successful raising to himself. One of them exposed in print Hobson's impracticable methods, and the engineers smiled when an enthusiastic country demanded that he should undertake the job. He failed simply because he did not know enough. It is a case of vaunting ambition. If he had been shrewd, he would have taken one of these experienced and successful engineers into his confidence, and given him a small percentage of the glory, if he had succeeded. Now the Navy Department has most reluctantly given the undertaking to the wrecking companies. With abundant means at his command, Hobson has failed. He will always remain the hero of the Merrimac exploit, but the professional men will not esteem him, because he seemed to have failed to estimate the difficulties before him. He has more pluck than wisdom.

It is nothing new for a man to write a letter to a newspaper and then to regret it. Hundreds of strong men have had the experience.

The Honolulu-Manila hui would not be doing a mad thing to spend a few dollars in investigating the interior of the Island of Hawaii.

With Rev. and Mrs. Cruzan in town there is a chance for a sort of reunion of old Fort street church worshippers.

The military authorities certainly did the right thing in at once referring the matter of the sudden death of Fred Wardell to the civil government.

All things considered, this town needs the effects of a complete religious awakening of people in all walks of life.

There is bound to be a sort of horse laugh all along the line when the Tram institutes its electric power service.

Art league people should start in right away now to make the next exhibit about twice as strong in every way as the one just closed.

The police authorities are disappointed and delighted over the failure of the new "garrison town" to furnish the promised big increase in business.

It is sad to all and mockery of Spain by herself to notice in the practically unconditional surrender the reserv-

east, it was a heartless and cold-blooded remark.

The readers of Marryatt's novel, "Midshipman Easy" will recall the fighting chaplain, who would in the middle of the fight desert the wounded and the dying, in order to head the boarders over the rail and on to the deck of the enemy's ship. He would rather fight than pray. The slashing of the enemy's crew, was more inspiring to him, than the groans of his own countrymen.

Perhaps Chaplain Schwartz is of this class of combative preachers, and if he had gone to Manila, would have made his record on the field as a fighting man. There are many who will contend that he does not show any color of the strong qualities attributed to the novel hero.

Deputy R. H. Hitchcock, the acting marshal, is to be commended on the manner in which he conducted the investigation into the death of the soldier Wardell.

The Kindergarten Association should have the solid backing of the whole town in its appeal for the establishment without unnecessary delay of Riverside Park.

Advertising for a wife in this community is an innovation and suggests that the inquirer is the sort of a man who might wonder where he could find a string with one end.

When the Board of Agriculture gets its Punchbowl experiment station in good running order it will not be necessary to take a stranger thirty miles out of town to see a patch of coffee.

It appears that the petitions of the local memorialists to Congress on the subject of immigration and contract labor will fail to reach Washington in time to be of any use as advice to the lawmakers.

The Art League, whose faithful and earnest members have done so much for the esthetic in Honolulu, is to be congratulated on the success of the exhibit just closing. Some uncommonly good pictures were hung.

It is not "putting it on with a trowel" to revert briefly to the concert for the benefit of the fund for a piano for the Bishop's Girls' Home and to say it was the best entertainment of the sort given in Honolulu in years.

It is most sincerely hoped that there will be no rupture between the employees of the Honolulu Iron Works and the Company. It would be a pity to have a row after almost idyllic relations have existed for so many years.

At Manila the situation seems to be that the Filipinos dislike the Americans and hate the Spaniards. It is only a partial payment that has been made by the United States. The purchase will be completed in installments of blood.

The anti-Asiatic petition is "the same thing over again," with the single exception that this time it goes to Washington instead of being wrangled over within the too small confines of Honolulu.

There are many expressions that when they are heard as herein intimated to flow in rather distasteful measure from lips supposed to "echo the persuasive cadences of the week and lowly Nazarine."

A revival of the old Kamehameha athletic spirit is shown in the baseball proposal coming from the school. The students there have every opportunity to place themselves in the lead in all amateur sports here.

It is said Canada is willing to dispose of her sealing interests in the North for cold cash to be paid by the United States. This is probably the best way to terminate a difference that otherwise must be in the nature of a continuous performance.

It is certain that the message from Molokai to the effect that the girls in the Bishop Home are "wild with joy" over the new piano is ample repayment to those who exerted themselves or contributed in behalf of the benefit concert.

The Christian Scientist physicians who were attending Harold Frederic at the time of the writer's death, are now on trial. One of the women testifies that each day she read the Bible to herself in Frederic's room. Future developments along the line of revealing the entire treatment will be awaiting with interest.

The astounding political rumor comes by this mail that Congressman Hibborn, a Californian not unknown in this region, is a prospective candidate for Secretary of the Navy. Secretary Long, it is said, will soon resign. Political expediency requires some peculiar antics at the pie count, but the thought of Hibborn as a member of the Cabinet is the oddest yet.

It is about time for someone to begin the importation of frozen milk from the United States. Of course with effort and management a supply of milk can readily be had within the resources of the group, but so long as the people continue to use canned and imported vegetables here they might as well add milk to the list and have the confusion of "singling" industry rounded out.

To those endeavoring to think deeply or seriously on the questions of the day and the future of the nation, our difficulties with Spain now take their most embarrassing form. In the twinkling of an eye, almost, we have become possessed in fee simple of the vast and quite unknown domain in the waters of which Dewey fired a broadside that was heard around the world and that will resound for centuries.

What shall be done with them? It is for the present the old story: "If a man has a tiger by the tail shall he hold on to it?"

BY SEA AND LAND

Lives and Vessels Lost on Atlantic Coast.

More Than 100 Craft Piled Up—In Boston Harbor—Shallows Strewn With Wreckage.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—It is known definitely tonight that more than seventy lives have been lost in the wrecks of tugs, schooners and coal barges during the storm of Saturday night and Sunday morning, and if the steamer Portland has also gone down, as now seems possible, the list of casualties will rise to 140, with over 100 vessels of all descriptions ashore, two score of them total wrecks and an unknown number probably beneath the waves of Massachusetts bay.

There is scarcely a bay, harbor or inlet from the Penobscot to New London that has not on its shores the bones of some stanch craft, while all along Massachusetts bay, and especially Boston harbor, the beaches are piled high with the wreckage of schooners and coal barges. The record, although hourly lengthening, is still incomplete, for that ocean graveyard of Cape Cod is still to be heard from.

The annoyance and inconvenience of the railroad and street car embargo, covering the whole of Southern New England, sunk into insignificance before the story of destruction wrought by wind and wave, yet it will be many a day before the full import of the disaster is realized.

The islands of Boston harbor are, without exception, strewn with wrecks and wreckage. No less than twenty-nine vessels are ashore at Gloucester and over twenty in the supposed safe harbor of Vineyard Haven parted their anchor chains yesterday, and are high and dry on the beach. Nantasket beach dash two schooners and a coal barge dash to pieces on its sands. The rocks of Cohasset claimed a stanch fisherman; Scituate, a well known pilot boat, Manchester, a Down East lumberman, while one tug and three barges known to have been between Cape Cod and Boston are unaccounted for, and probably are lost. The upper harbors of Boston, Plymouth, Salem, Portland, and other places where vessels were supposed to be comparatively safe, were the scenes of numerous collisions between the ships and the wharves.

Every life-saving crew performed deeds of heroism in rescuing crews from stranded vessels, and tugboat captains risked life and property in their endeavor to save life.

OREGON AND IOWA.

Battleships Leave Rio on Their Way to Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—The battleships Iowa and Oregon have resumed their long cruise to Honolulu. Captain Baker, commanding the Oregon and the senior officer of the expedition that his little squadron sailed last Saturday from Rio de Janeiro for Montevideo, where another stop will be made for coal. After leaving that port the ships will head for Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, almost at the extremity of South America, which will mark the accomplishment of about one-half of their voyage, unless they are ordered at Honolulu to proceed to Manila.

DEWEY URGES ANNEXATION.

MONTPELIER, Vt., November 21.—President Brown of Norwich University has received a personal letter from Admiral Dewey, under date of October 3d, in which the admiral says:</p

MET AT WAILUKU

Annual Convention of the Maui Teachers Held.

GOOD INTEREST IN WORK

Papers and Speakers—Discussions and Demonstration. Manager Lowrie.

(Special Correspondence).

MAUI, December 3.—On the 2d, the annual convention of Maui teachers was held as has been customary, in the Wailuku Union school building. Mr. Osmer Abbott of Lahainaluna presided, in the absence of the president and vice-president. After the reading of the minutes of the meetings for 1896 and 1897, by the secretary, Mr. S. Kellinol of Waiehu, paper on "Concentration" was read by Mr. F. W. Hardy of Makawao. The subject was presented in three parts, viz.: The German idea, Colonel Parker's theory, and as it might be used in Hawaiian schools.

Messrs. O. and F. W. Abbott took part in the discussion which followed.

The second and last paper before intermission for lunch, was edited by Mrs. Heapey of Wailuku and was entitled "Beginnings in Language." This exposition was an excellent one and suggested the use of leaves of plants—various forms, colors and drawing of them, etc. Appropriate stanzas of poetry could be memorized with good effect at fitting moments.

Mr. Osmer Abbott, who, according to the program, led the discussion, distributed pieces of paper and had the teachers copy the following suggestions:

First—The understanding of language thoroughly.

Second—Must talk as much and as "understandingly" as possible. This talking to be with increasing correctness.

Third—Language should be as practical as possible.

Fourth—Language should be at first objective.

Fifth—As soon as pupils have a small vocabulary, there should be an advance in real knowledge.

Sixth—Interest not in the language, but in the subject, matter must be kept up at as great a pitch as possible.

Method 1—Begin with things most necessary to school work. 2—Nature work. 3—Stories, (those from the Bible preferred).

The only paper presented after intermission was one by Mr. C. W. Baldwin of Kaupakalua school, entitled "Geography of Maui (an informational nature)." This really was an exhaustive and elaborate essay upon the geological formation of Maui in which he quoted extensively from Dr. Lyons Professors Dana, Brigham and Dutton and also from Messrs. E. Bailey and D. D. Baldwin. To the latter (Mr. D. D. Baldwin), Mr. C. W. Baldwin gave credit for most valuable information. This paper was deservedly greeted by applause.

Next came reports from local circles. Makawao has held monthly meetings with an average attendance of twenty. Colonel Parker's "Talks on Teaching" being used. Wailuku will hold monthly meetings during the coming year and use Parker's book. Lahaina has held weekly meetings and has been using McMurray's "Method of Recitation." Hana has already held two monthly meetings and will continue this and use Colonel Parker's "Talks on Teaching."

Officers elected for the ensuing year were C. W. Baldwin president; F. W. Abbott, vice-president; S. Kellinol, secretary, and Miss M. E. Alexander, Miss Ziegler and Mr. F. W. Ha, as executive committee.

The next annual convention will take place somewhere in Maui, probably in Hamakua.

Mrs. W. G. Ogle, Mrs. W. V. Vail, and F. W. Hardy were appointed to consider the draft resolutions concerning the treatment of Maui in connection with the death of Mrs. V. Vail.

On the 3d, the members in Maui, Oahu and the Islands of the West, kept their "A" day, and other days were observed.

The day was observed only on the Big Island, after that day to be out of 1898.

Tuesday evening, the first public meeting of the Makawao Interdenominational Church, was held in the First Congregational Church, and was an excellent service, with a large number of people present.

The 4th, the members in Maui, Oahu and the Islands of the West, kept their "A" day, and other days were observed.

Court, Judge J. W. Kalua, presiding, will begin on the 7th inst. The Wailuku and Makawao jurors and witnesses will probably all go by stage or horseback over the excellent road around the base of the mountain. A heavy calendar of cases is reported.

Tuesday, November 29th, the schooner H. C. Wright departed in ballast for Grays harbor. She goes after a cargo of lumber.

There is a great drought in localities on Maui, from Kaupo, Hana around through Nuu, Kahakui and throughout the Kula section, everything is as "dry as a bone."

Thursday night, December 1st, one inch of rain fell at Haiku and fifty-two hundredths of an inch at Wailuku, but none to speak of in the dry sections.

The weather is getting quite cool, the thermometer registering 58 degrees at the Makawao post office at 7 a. m. a few days ago.

TALKS BY A REV.

Remarks in Public Places By Chaplain Schwartz.

His Views on Relations of Honolulu People to Sick Men—Should Be No Criticism.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Rev. Karl Schwartz, chaplain of the First New York Regiment, yesterday made some remarks in public places on a public occasion and a public question that a newspaper should present to its readers.

Chaplain Schwartz took part in a conversation between Capt. Tompkins, of the First New York, and Dr. C. A. Peterson, of this city, to say that there had been no inquiry about the condition of the late Granville Wells till after the death of the soldier.

Dr. Peterson answered at once: "I beg your pardon, sir, but there has been constant inquiry for Wells." Chaplain Schwartz said: "Well, we will not dispute about it," and left. Dr. Peterson is the executive officer of Mystic Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and states that in that relation and as well upon presentation of his professional card, he was denied the privilege of seeing Wells.

Senator J. A. McCandless, Capt. Tompkins, Chaplain Schwartz and two or three other men were in a group after the funerals of yesterday afternoon. The matter of permitting outsiders to see or communicate with or learn of the condition of military patients was being commented upon or discussed. Something that Capt. Tompkins said prompted this remark from the Chaplain: "I must remind you that you are talking in an unilitary manner." Wells was in the command of Capt. Tompkins and Capt. Tompkins is a personal friend of the father of the dead soldier. The Captain, by the way, said to an Advertiser representative that Wells was given the best of care at the hospital. What caused the rebuke by the Chaplain was likely an exhibition of sympathy with the idea that Wells could not have the benefit of what outsiders wished to do for him.

Officers and members of the lodge of Knights of Pythias to which Col. Wells had written, made inquiry at the hospital of the condition of the boy and received the same answer that I did.

I can readily understand it being wisely against regulations to permit visitors within the hospital, but it cannot be possible that there is an ordinance against "giving out any information." The Knights of Pythias here were the accredited representatives of the father of that boy, holding a stronger power of attorney than can be issued by any court. Their relations to him as a brother Knight need not be explained. The two ladies should have been recognized as the agents of his mother. Can anyone think differently? I am not hysterical or sentimental. I submit facts and wait. If this is answered I hope there will be no evasion. There has been plenty of talk at the hospital all the time. The Knights of Pythias would willingly have placed a man there in the interest of Wells.

Very respectfully,
ONE DEEPLY INTERESTED.

Chaplain Schwartz said it would take half a dozen men to run a bulletin and then rather lose his temper at something Senator McCandless said. The Chaplain said in effect that the men had no friends here outside of the command that he himself was a Mason but had no friends here, that all that was necessary to be known of a man could be learned from the officers after the man was dead. That one woman went into the hospital with a pineapple under her arm and said she would like to give it to some of the patients, but the officers would not allow it. Another woman, according to the Chaplain, had gone into the hospital and had wept and had caused a patient to cry. Maj. Davis had stopped all that. Further, there was no use trying to hurt or harm Maj. Davis. He might be annoyed somewhat but he could not be injured. Senator McCandless did not give an answer. He was not an American yet.

Senator McCandless is not a man to be annoyed by anyone. He reported that most men make friends everywhere and that the people of Honolulu were eager to be part of the social life of the city. Senator McCandless says he is entirely at a loss to understand what is the point for the reference to the Knights of Pythias.

The 5th, the members in Maui, Oahu and the Islands of the West, kept their "A" day, and other days were observed.

The 6th, the members in Maui, Oahu and the Islands of the West, kept their "A" day, and other days were observed.

A COMPLAINT IN

Criticism on Conduct of the Military Hospital.

INFORMATION NOT TO BE HAD

Correspondent Tells of a Telephonic Interview—Maj. Davis Shown Letter—Does Not Comment.

Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 2, 1898.

EDITOR P. C. A.—I wish to place before the public a complaint on the conduct of the United States Military Hospital on King street. Granville L. Wells, a soldier of the First New York Regiment of Volunteers, died at that institution a few days ago—Wednesday night.

On Thursday morning, not knowing that Wells had passed away, I asked about him over the telephone, saying that I had a deep personal interest in him. The reply came: "We do not give out any information on the condition of patients here. You must ask the adjutant general." I noted this answer at the moment, for several reasons. I then inquired for the name, office or telephone number of the adjutant general, repeating particularly the title. The curt message back was "I don't know." As there is no adjutant general here, it was useless to search for the higher authority. A few hours later I learned upon the street that Wells was dead.

Wells was in the hospital for a considerable time. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias. His father stands very high in this order, being in command at Indianola last summer of one of the fifty full regiments massed there and offering their services to the United States in the war with Spain. In the United States there are more than 400,000 Knights of Pythias. Col. Wells wrote to one of the two lodges in this city and requested that his son be taken under the protection of the order locally and adding, unnecessarily, however, that no limit was to be placed on expenditure of money in the care of his son. My inquiry Thursday was for the Knights of Pythias, and on behalf as well of two most estimable ladies of this city who had become interested in Wells and wished to write to his mother of him. To her, waiting by the Hudson, they have now sent such a letter as only one true woman can send to another under such circumstances.

Officers and members of the lodge of Knights of Pythias to which Col. Wells had written, made inquiry at the hospital of the condition of the boy and received the same answer that I did.

I can readily understand it being wisely against regulations to permit visitors within the hospital, but it cannot be possible that there is an ordinance against "giving out any information." The Knights of Pythias here were the accredited representatives of the father of that boy, holding a stronger power of attorney than can be issued by any court. Their relations to him as a brother Knight need not be explained. The two ladies should have been recognized as the agents of his mother. Can anyone think differently? I am not hysterical or sentimental. I submit facts and wait. If this is answered I hope there will be no evasion. There has been plenty of talk at the hospital all the time. The Knights of Pythias would willingly have placed a man there in the interest of Wells.

Very respectfully,
ONE DEEPLY INTERESTED.

The foregoing letter was submitted to Maj. Davis, chief of the staff of the Military Hospital, for comment, should he desire to make it. He declined to make any comment. No inference can be drawn, one way or the other from this refusal. The chief of the staff is under no obligation to engage in a newspaper controversy, although by doing so, he might remove wrong impressions. He is always subject to investigation by his superior officers, and is open to charges for which he may be court-martialed. But, obviously, he is at a disadvantage, if the case is tried on general and vague statements without the power to cross examine or compel testimony. Under our laws military and civil no one can be compelled to give an account of an offense. But proprie-ty feelings must be considered.

Chaplain Schwartz said it would take half a dozen men to run a bulletin and then rather lose his temper at something Senator McCandless said. The Chaplain said in effect that the men had no friends here outside of the command that he himself was a Mason but had no friends here, that all that was necessary to be known of a man could be learned from the officers after the man was dead. That one woman went into the hospital with a pineapple under her arm and said she would like to give it to some of the patients, but the officers would not allow it. Another woman, according to the Chaplain, had gone into the hospital and had wept and had caused a patient to cry. Maj. Davis had stopped all that. Further, there was no use trying to hurt or harm Maj. Davis. He might be annoyed somewhat but he could not be injured. Senator McCandless did not give an answer. He was not an American yet.

Senator McCandless is not a man to be annoyed by anyone. He reported that most men make friends everywhere and that the people of Honolulu were eager to be part of the social life of the city. Senator McCandless says he is entirely at a loss to understand what is the point for the reference to the Knights of Pythias.

The 7th, the members in Maui, Oahu and the Islands of the West, kept their "A" day, and other days were observed.

The 8th, the members in Maui, Oahu and the Islands of the West, kept their "A" day, and other days were observed.

ical Club, together with a quartette from the Second Engineers Corps, will give solos with quartette chorus.

If the present program is carried out as arranged a very pleasant evening is promised.

FOR ORPHAN GIRLS.

St. Andrew's Guild Will Give an Entertainment.

On Thursday evening, December 15th, there will be an entertainment in Progress hall, under the auspices of St. Andrew's Guild, an organization presided over by Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, and which does considerable charitable work. Among other things, it provides for the care and education of several orphan children, who are in charge of the good sisters of St. Andrew's Priory.

It is so seldom there is any appeal from St. Andrew's to this very charitable community, that the mere mention that the guild is in need of funds to carry on its good work, will appeal to all who are called upon to purchase tickets for the entertainment.

A fine program will be presented, particulars of which will be announced later. Tickets will be 50 and 25 cents, and may be obtained of Mrs. Mackintosh, Miss von Holt or members of the guild.

—

"Stack" in Town.

James T. Stacker, the Hilo Herald editor, is in town for a short stay. "Kimo" looks as though the good things had been coming his way under full pace. He is making a business trip, but has plenty of time to tell the most glowing accounts about Greater Hilo. Editor Stacker is warmly welcomed to his old stamping grounds by his business and newspaper acquaintances.

—

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

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FUTURE OF CUBA

Can the Pearl of the Antilles
Readily Recuperate?

FIFTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Veterans in Sugar on the Islands.
Present Condition—Laborers.
Live Stock.

The house of E. Atkins & Company, sugar, Boston, has been engaged in the Cuban trade for half a century, and the Island of Cuba and all that appertains thereto in the line of business endeavor is as familiar to the members of that firm as the affairs of their own country. Edwin F. Atkins has several times appeared to the sugar tariff and he is known in the trade all over the world. His views upon the Cuban question are well defined and of interest to the general as well as the special reader.

"What do you look forward to as a solution of the Cuban question?" he was asked by a representative of the Boston Transcript.

"No one can tell what to expect yet," he replied. "I have no doubt, however, that a fair vote of the island, if it could be taken, would find the great majority of the better class of people, Spanish and native, in favor of annexation to the United States."

"What is the actual condition of the island now, after these three years of war on every hand?"

"The crop of sugar in Cuba in 1895 was 1,080,000 tons. The destruction of the cane by fires reduced the crop of 1896 to 240,000 tons, and that of 1897 to 219,000 tons. The current year brought a better condition of affairs to the sugar districts, where matters were comparatively quiet, and it is estimated that 340,000 tons were made, only 200,000 of which was shipped previous to the declaration of war by the United States."

"What is the condition of the fields where damage has been done?"

While the insurgents have burned each year vast acres of cane fields and many factories, the factories so destroyed were, as a rule, of the smaller class, and many of them had been previously abandoned.

The more important places were protected by private armed guards or Spanish troops, or by both, and while cane fields have suffered, the factories of those properties are, as a rule, intact. Burning of cane renders it useless for sugar making after a few days, but does not destroy the roots. Cane does not require re-planting yearly, but is a perennial, and in Cuba the fields will last in good condition for four to twelve years, according to location and the nature of the soil, and in some cases even much longer. Cuba probably has cane enough to produce next year 450,000 to 500,000 tons of sugar, if it can be harvested.

The difficulties will be: great scarcity of labor, want of working oxen to haul the cane, want of money to purchase supplies, and lack of credit.

Mules cannot be utilized to any great extent owing to the nature of the country, which requires a heavy two-wheeled cart. Trained oxen are difficult to obtain at any price. Laborers from the states are unaccustomed to cane cutting, nor could they stand the necessary exposure to the climate. It remains to be seen how these difficulties can be overcome."

"But do you not look for an unprecedented development of the resources of the island within a comparatively short time?"

"This depends largely upon the attitude of the United States. If the island is to be annexed, it offers great opportunities for investment, and all minor difficulties can be overcome. If, on the other hand, an independent

great difficulties in the way of business government is to be established, I see enterprises, aside from the stability of such government, and I very much doubt if, under such circumstances, Cuba would prove a profitable field for investment or would develop rapidly."

"What particularly in the attitude of the United States seems menacing to the future of Cuba?"

"The staple crops of the islands are and continue to be sugar and tobacco. Upon these crops and principally upon sugar depends the consuming powers of its people, their wealth and the success of local business enterprises. Under our present tariff law, the standard grade of Cuban sugar, 96 test, pays \$1.68 per 100 pounds. Its value to the manufacturer does not exceed \$2 per 100 pounds in United States currency, or say 2 cents per pound, frequently less. This is equal to an ad valorem rate of 85 per cent. Rates upon tobacco are still higher. Under an independent government, Cuban sugar would have to pay duties in the United States while still competing with our domestic production, as well as with free sugars from the Sandwich Islands—already part of the United States—Puerto Rico and possibly the Philip-

pines to be annexed, the production of which countries the past year was as follows:

Domestic, including beets	321,000 tons
Puerto Rico	48,000 "
Sandwich Islands	225,000 "
Philippine Islands	187,000 "
	731,000

"Which is nearly forty per cent. of the consumption of the United States.

"Under the reciprocity provision of the Dingley bill, a treaty could be made with Cuba by which sugars from there would be entered at a reduction of twenty per cent. in duty; but as this privilege is offered to all countries alike, it would be no real advantage to Cuba, over any other country, while her sugars would still be at a disadvantage of \$1.35 per 100 pounds as compared with sugars coming from the countries to be annexed. Owing to competition of all the sugar producing countries in the United States markets, the price to the producer has already dropped below the average cost of production, only the best managed and equipped estates being able to get any profit."

"How would these facts apply to some one estate, to give a concrete example?"

"An estate in Cuba with a capacity for making 10,000 tons of sugar a year—and this is not excessive—even under the advantage of the reciprocity treaty, would have to pay, upon entering its sugars into the United States, a duty of \$270,000 a year, to which would have to be added further duties upon its supplies entering into Cuba from the United States of say \$30,000 to \$40,000. All this could be saved by a factory of equal size erected in Puerto Rico or the Sandwich Islands. Such facts as these will not tend to draw capital to the Island of Cuba."

"Under such conditions as these it would be most difficult, if not impossible, for Cuba to recuperate. Very many of her large sugar properties are heavily indebted and must be recognized. Where is the capitalist to be found bold enough to invest money for such purposes, without the assurance that his sugars after they are made will be allowed to enter into the United States upon at least equal terms with those from any other sugar-producing countries? While Cuba, in my opinion, can produce sugars as cheaply as any other country in the world and needs no protection, she cannot keep her place in the race of competition under such a handicap."

THE YEAR HAS BEEN KIND.

The year has been kind to us, Yankee folk.

Yet of boasting be there none; Though victory came to the flag at a stroke,

We know it was God who won. There was sin enough in this Christian land

To have lost a thousand fights. But a nation's wrong may not rise and stand

In the way of others' rights.

The year has been kind to us, Yankee folk;

On near and far-away seas.

As lifted the cloud of the battle smoke,

Our flag alone hailed the breeze.

'Twas the man behind the gun—how that word

From press and from pulpit ran—

But this was the message the angels heard,

That God was behind the man.

The year has been kind to us, Yankee folk,

For North and South stood apart;

But the clear, far ring of a bugle spoke

And now we are one in heart.

God pity the homes where grief appears

For the dead—but are they not blest?

For Mary of Nazareth shed her tears

At the same sad, sweet request.

The year has been kind to us, Yankee folk,

With her gifts of fruit and flowers.

She brought us a word through the battle smoke

That never before was ours

All hail to the year when the flag unfurled

In these Western breezes free.

For, shining clear in the eye of the world.

The grand word, Humanity!

—Written for Zion's Herald, by Rev. Alfred J. Hough

TWO POINTED QUESTION ANSWERED.

What is the use of making a better article than your competitor if you can not get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in the price the public will buy only the better, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single sale they will be much greater in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best?

If both articles are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried and the public will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better one.

This explains the large sale on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the one remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and croak there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

IN THE DEEP SEA

Expedition of a Son of the Noted Prof. Agassiz.

To Learn of the Fauna at Distant
Bottoms—Start Made—Will Go
Down 2,000 Fathoms.

A deep-sea expedition, from which important results are expected, started from the west coast of Ireland the other day. One school of oceanographers, led by Professor Alexander Agassiz, contends that the oceanic fauna is confined to the surface and bottom belts, and that the vast intermediate zone is devoid of life. Another school, of which Sir John Murray is the principal champion, holds that there is no such barren belt, and that the oceans are inhabited throughout their whole depth. Sir John Murray found during the Challenger expedition that, by increasing the depth at which he towed his nets, he collected new animals in addition to those picked up during the passage of the nets through the surface waters. Dr. Gunther remarked in his presidential address to the Linnaean Society last year that the systematic employment of this method would yield trustworthy results. Mr. George Murray, keeper of the Botanical Department of the Natural History Museum, in London, has accordingly organized an expedition in order to test this plan thoroughly. He has chartered a steamer, which has been fitted with the necessary deep-sea gear, and a start was to be made on the 5th of November. Work will begin at the edge of the 100-fathom platform, about thirty miles west of Dingle bay. The vessel will steam slowly for ten degrees westward. Continuous observations will be made with a vertical chain of tow-nets, the length which will be gradually increased until, when the depth of 2000 fathoms is reached, the series will include thirty-eight tow-nets. Soundings and observations of temperature will be made, and, if time permits, some deep-sea trawling. Experiments with various forms of self-closing nets, including the Tanner net employed by Professor Agassiz, will be made for the sake of comparison; but the main effort of the expedition is to determine the vertical distribution of oceanic life by a series of open nets.

Sold throughout the world. British deposit: F. Newbery & Sons, London. Potter D. and C. Corp., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A. Tell all about the Skin and Hand.

SOFT WHITE

HANDS

IN A

SINGLE

NIGHT

Barb and soak the hands on returning in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry them thoroughly, anoint freely with CUTICURA, great est of emollients and skin curers. Wear, during the night, old loose gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in palms (see illustration).

For
Red,
Rough,
Chapped,
and
Discolored
Hands,
Dry,
Fissured,
Itching,
Peculiar
Palms,
and
Shapeless Nails
With
Painful
Finger
Ends,
This
Treatment is
Simply
Wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British deposit: F. Newbery & Sons, London. Potter D. and C. Corp., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U.S.A. Tell all about the Skin and Hand.

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AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £3,975,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATE—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

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ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.;

WILHELMINA OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;

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Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,600,000

Total reichsmarks 107,600,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, a general agent to insure Building, Furniture, Merchandise and Products, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT SIXTH DECEMBER, 1897, £13,558,989.

1- Authorized Capital £2,000,000 £ 400,000
Subscribed 2,750,000 667,500 0 0

2- Fire Funds 2,748,519 7 4
3- Life and Annuity Funds 10,187,670 1 0

£13,558,989 8 9

Reins. & Fire Branch 1,316,377 3 9
Reins. Life and Annuity Branches 1,376,611 1 0

£2,027,988 4 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from the liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

CASTLE & COOKE
IMPORTERS

